N 536 - Utilization of Nursing Research in Advanced Practice, Summer 2008

Tzeng, Huey-Ming

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Research Design

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Design Characteristics

- Maximizes control over factors to increase the validity of the findings
- Guides the researcher in planning and implementing a study
Level of Control: Quantitative Research

- Descriptive
- Correlational
- Quasi-experimental
- Experimental

Increased Control with Design
Causality

A ➔ B
Pressure ➔ Ulcer

Multicausality

Years smoking ➔ Heart disease
High fat diet ➔ Heart disease
Limited exercise ➔ Heart disease
Concepts Relevant to Research Design (2)

- Probability: Likelihood of an outcome
- Bias: Slanting findings
- Manipulation: Treatment
- Control: All phases of design
Design Validity

- Measure of accuracy of a study
- Examined with critique of the following dimensions:
  - Statistical conclusion validity
  - Internal validity
  - Construct validity
  - External validity
Elements of a Strong Research Design (1)

- Controlling the environment of the study setting

- Levels of controlling:
  - Natural setting
  - Partially controlled setting: e.g., clinics
  - Highly controlled setting: e.g., laboratory
Elements of a Strong Research Design (2)

- Controlling the equivalence of subjects and groups
  - Random subject selection
  - Random assignment to groups
Elements of a Strong Research Design (3)

- Controlling the treatment
  - Choose a treatment based on research and practice
  - Develop a protocol for implementation
  - Document the implemented treatment
  - Use a check-list to determine the extent of completeness to which the treatment was implemented
  - Evaluate the treatment during the study
Elements of a Strong Research Design (4)

- Controlling measurement
  - Reliability
  - Validity
  - Number of measurement methods
  - Types of instruments
Elements of a Strong Research Design (5)

- **Controlling extraneous variables**
  - Identify and eliminate extraneous variables via sample criteria, choice of settings, or research design
  - Random sampling
  - Sample: Heterogenous, homogeneous, or matching
  - Statistical control
Problems with Study Designs

- Inappropriate for the study purpose or the research framework
- Poorly developed designs
- The research methods were poorly implemented
- Inadequate treatment, sample, or measurement methods
Selecting a Design

Is there a treatment?

Yes

Is the treatment tightly controlled by the researcher?

No

Yes

Is the primary purpose examination of relationships?

No

Yes

Descriptive Design

Will the sample be studied as a single group?

No

Yes

Quasi-Experimental Study

Will a randomly assigned control group be used?

No

Yes

Is the original sample randomly selected?

No

Yes

Correlational Design

Experimental Study
A Typical Descriptive Design

Clarification → Measurement → Description → Interpretation

Phenomenon of Interest

Variable 1

Variable 2

Variable 3

Variable 4

Interpretation of Meaning

Development of Hypotheses

Description of Variable 1

Description of Variable 2

Description of Variable 3

Description of Variable 4
A Comparative Descriptive Design

1. **Group I** {variables measured}
   - Describe
   - Comparison of Groups on Selected Variables
   - Interpretation of Meaning
   - Development of Hypotheses

2. **Group II** {variables measured}
   - Describe

Research Design
Selecting the Type of Correlational Design

- **Describe relationships between/among variables?**
  - **Descriptive correlational design**

- **Predict relationships between/among variables?**
  - **Predictive correlational design**

- **Test theoretically proposed Relationships?**
  - **Model testing design**
A Descriptive Correlational Design

**Measurement**

- Research Variable 1
  - Description of variable
  - Examination of Relationship
  - Interpretation of Meaning

- Research Variable 2
  - Description of variable
  - Examination of Relationship
  - Development of Hypotheses
A Predictive Design

Value of Intercept + Value of Independent Variable 1 + Value of Independent Variable 2 = Predicted Value of Dependent Variable
Selecting The Type of Quasi-Experimental Design

Control Group?
- No
  - Pretest?
    - No
      - One-group post-test only design
    - Yes
      - Comparison with population values?
        - No
          - Repeated Measures?
            - No
              - Strategy for Comparison
                - No
                  - Suggest reevaluating design
                - Yes
                  - Compare treatment & control conditions?
        - Yes
          - Strategy for Comparison
            - No
              - Suggest reevaluating design
            - Yes
              - Compare treatment & control conditions?
Selecting The Type of Experimental Design

- Pretest
  - No
    - Post-test only control group design
  - Yes
    - Repeated Measurements?
      - No
        - Examine effects of confounding variables?
          - No
            - Multiple sites?
              - Pretest/post-test control group design
              - Randomized clinical trials
            - Yes
              - Blocking?
                - No
                  - Comparison of multiple levels of treatment
                  - Examination of complex relationships among variables in relation to treatment
                - Yes
                  - Randomized Block Design
                  - Nested Designs

- Research Design
Pretest-Post Test, Control Group Designs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measurement of dependent variables</th>
<th>Manipulation of independent variables</th>
<th>Measurement of dependent variables</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Randomly selected experimental group</td>
<td>PRETEST</td>
<td>TREATMENT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randomly selected control group</td>
<td>PRETEST</td>
<td>POST-TEST</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Treatment:** Under control of researcher

**Findings:**
- Comparison of pretest and post-test scores
- Comparison of experimental and control groups
- Comparison of pretest-post-test differences between samples

**Example:** Your self (1990). The impact of group reminiscence counseling on a depressed elderly population.

**Uncontrolled threats to validity:**
- Testing
- Mortality

**Instrumentation:**
- Restricted generalizability as control increases
## Post-Test-Only Control Group Design

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Randomly selected experimental group</td>
<td>Measurement of independent variables</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. TREATMENT</td>
<td>Treatment: Under control of researcher</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. POST-TEST</td>
<td>Findings: Comparison of experimental and control groups</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. POST-TEST</td>
<td>Uncontrolled threats to validity: Instrumentation, Mortality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. POST-TEST</td>
<td>Limited generalizability as control increases</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Nested Design

### Pain Control Management

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Traditional care</th>
<th>PRN Medication</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unit A</td>
<td>Unit E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit B</td>
<td>Unit F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit C</td>
<td>Unit G</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit D</td>
<td>Unit H</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Primary Nursing Care

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Primary Care</th>
<th>No Primary Care</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unit A</td>
<td>Unit B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit C</td>
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</table>
Advantages of Experimental Designs

- More controls in design and conducting a study
- Increased internally validity
  - Decreased threats to design validity
- Fewer rival hypotheses
Advantages of Quasi-Experimental Designs

- More practical
  - Ease of implementation
- More feasible
  - Resources, subjects, time, setting
- More generalizable
  - Comparable to practice
Developing the Design Section of Your Proposal

- Identify the design
  - Name it specifically

- Provide a map of the design
- Discuss your rationale for using this design
- Describe threats to the validity of the chosen design